

**AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111
U.S. Appln. No. 10/706,989 (Q78463)**

REMARKS

Claims 1-11 have been examined. New claims 12-17 have been added to further describe patentable aspects of the invention.

I. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 9 and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Ito et al. (US Pub. No. 2002/0004415). Applicant traverses this rejection.

A. Claim 1

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, “a first switch provided among said display data generating section, said TV telephone processing section and said display unit; and a control section which controls said first switch to connect said display data generating section and said display unit in said general use mode such that said first display data is supplied to said display unit and to connect said TV telephone processing section and said display unit in said TV telephone use mode such that said second display data is supplied to said display unit.” The Examiner asserts that the above features are disclosed by Ito, and more particularly, asserts that switch 6 shown in Figure 2 of Ito discloses the claimed first switch and that the on/off positions of switch 6 discloses the remaining above features. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Ito relates to a radio communication apparatus which limits the encoding and decoding of an image signal during a video phone function in order to limit the consumption of power (Abstract). Turning to Figure 2 of Ito, Figure 2 illustrates switch 6 provided among a controller 5 and a decoding section 8. That is, switch 6 is merely a single path (on-off)

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switch between two components of the radio communication apparatus, wherein if open or closed, the decoding section is disconnected or connected, respectively (paragraph 40).

Therefore, switch 6 is only responsible for permitting the decoding of an image signal during a videophone function. Ito, however, does not disclose a switch which is provided among a display data generating section, said TV telephone processing section and said display unit, as recited in claim 1. That is, Ito does not disclose a switch that is related to three components, two of which are connected at a time (i.e., a cross-over switch). As claimed, claim 1 requires the first switch to connect said display data generating section and said display unit in the general use mode, and to connect the TV telephone processing section and said display unit in the TV telephone use mode.

In addition, switch 6 of Ito does not switch between functions or modes of operation of the radio communication device (i.e., the videophone function and the usual phone function). Ito discloses a radio communication apparatus having a memory 4 for storing phone numbers, incoming call history, image data and voice data, etc. (paragraph 43). Furthermore, Ito discloses an encoding section 9 which encodes an image signal output from a camera 10, and a decoding section 8 which decodes a received image signal and displays the image on a display screen 11 (Abstract). That is, both the encoding and decoding are utilized during a videophone call, which may require both functions to be performed simultaneously (paragraphs 43, 45 and 46). During a videophone call, an image signal is received, decoded and displayed. In order to reduce consumption of the battery, decoding is stopped and an image stored in memory 4 is displayed on the display after a predetermined time period elapses, albeit the videophone call is still in session (paragraph 43). Thus, a still

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image stored in memory 4 is displayed during the videophone call after a predetermined period of time such that switch 6 may be turned off to save power (paragraph 47). The still image may be a particular icon or a message indicating that a videophone call is currently being executed (paragraph 48). Therefore, in view of the above, it is clear that the switching of switch 6 only occurs during the videophone function, and does not switch between two separate operation modes as claimed in claim 1. In view of the above, Ito fails to disclose a switch which connects said display data generating section and said display unit in said general use mode such that said first display data is supplied to said display unit and to connect said TV telephone processing section and said display unit in said TV telephone use mode such that said second display data is supplied to said display unit.

Applicant submits that claim 1 is patentable for at least these reasons.

B. Claim 3

Claim 3 recites, inter alia, “a combining circuit which reads out said converted display data, said expanded motion picture display data and said converted motion picture display data from said first memory to combine or synthesize into said second display data, and outputs said second display data to said first switch.” The Examiner asserts that Ito (paragraphs 43, 47 and 48) discloses a controller 5 which receives stored data and outputs it to the display screen. However, the mere receiving and outputting of stored data does not teach or suggest the claimed features. That is, Ito does not disclose combining three types of display data (i.e., converted display data, expanded motion picture display data, and converted motion picture display data) to combine or synthesize into the second display data

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to supply the second display data to the display during the TV telephone use mode.

Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner's assertion is not sufficient in view of the deficiency of Ito. Therefore, claim 3 should be patentable for at least these reasons.

C. Remaining claims

Claims 7 and 9 include analogous, though not necessarily coextensive features in conjunction with claims 1 and 3, respectively. Therefore, claims 7 and 9 are also patentable for the reason discussed above.

Claims 4, 5, and 10 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependencies.

II. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 2, 6, 8 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito in view of Sawachi (US Pub. No. 2003/0011704). Applicant traverses this rejection.

A. Claim 2

Claim 2 recites "a second switch provided between said TV telephone processing section and said power source, wherein said control section controls said second switch to disconnect said power source from said TV telephone processing section in said general use mode and to connect said power source from said TV telephone processing section in said TV telephone use mode," which the Examiner concedes is not taught by Ito and cites to Sawachi to correct this deficiency. In particular, the Examiner asserts that switch SW17, which prevents power consumption by the DSP unit 102, corrects the deficiency of Ito. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

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Sawachi teaches a digital camera that can be used in connection with a mobile phone, and a battery mounted in each device, which can be shared between both devices (Abstract). Sawachi, however, teaches that SW17 is a power supply switch for turning on/off a main power supply of a camera (paragraph 34). That is, the camera 10 of Sawachi is not a TV telephone device (i.e., a information communication terminal with a TV telephone function), as is required by claim 2, but at best merely connects to one. Furthermore, SW17 is simply an on/off switch to the camera which merely turns off the power to the camera.

Furthermore, SW17 is not controlled to disconnect the power source from a TV telephone processing section in said general use mode and to connect said power source from the TV telephone processing section in said TV telephone use mode. Sawachi teaches that SW11-SW17 are turned ON when the camera is not receiving power from the mobile phone and that SW11-SW16 are turned OFF and SW17 is turned ON when the camera is receiving power from the mobile phone (paragraphs 68-69). Therefore, SW17 is always turned on when the camera is on (i.e., to supply power to the camera).

Thus, applying the teachings of Sawachi to Ito would only serve to turn on/off the radio communication apparatus altogether and not switch power on/off to a TV telephone processing section in accordance with an operation mode of the TV telephone device.

In view of the above, Sawachi does not correct the deficiencies of Ito. Therefore, Ito, alone or in combination with Sawachi, does not teach or suggest all the features of claim 2. Claim 2 is patentable for at least this reason.

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B. Remaining claims

Claim 8 includes analogous, though not necessarily coextensive features in conjunction with claims 2, and therefore, claim 2 is also patentable for the reason discussed above.

Claims 6 and 11 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependencies.

III. New claims

By this Amendment, Applicant has added new claims 12-17 to further define the claimed invention. Applicant respectfully submits claims 12-17 recite additional features which are not taught or suggested by the prior art of record.

IV. Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

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Respectfully submitted,

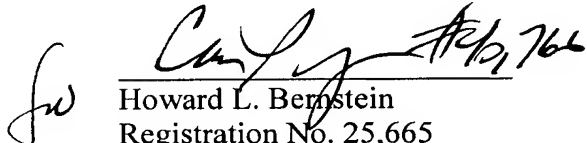
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